FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 31, 1847. [NO. 1578.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY [illegible] NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; [illegible] if paid during the year of subscription, or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents [illegible] for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to [illegible] the number of insertions desired, or they [illegible] continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, at the old Stand, my Fall and Winter Supply, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Shoes, and Clocks.

[illegible] of Foreign and Domestic [illegible] All of which I [illegible] at the lowest market prices for [illegible] exchange for country produce.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Aug 23, 1847. 77-8w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 1st day of August, a Negro man HANIBAL, [illegible] Mulatto, [illegible] He is a Carpenter by trade, is a very [illegible] his mother lives [illegible]

JOHN C. McLAURIN.

[illegible] Aug 21. 77-tf

FOR SALE.

[illegible] 77-4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to employ a male [illegible] to teach the La[illegible] Languages, to take charge [illegible] The salary will be $300 and [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible] 77-tf

[illegible] AT COST.

[illegible] Goods and Groceries [illegible]

JOHN C. DYE. 77-3w

[illegible] Pedlar Wagon [illegible]

[illegible] CLINE.

[illegible]

SOLOMON PARKS,
Agent for the owner.
77-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

[illegible]

Petition for Partition.

[illegible]

Witness, Thomas M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in August, A. D. 1847.

T. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
77-6w

[Pr. adv. $3 50.]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

Jacob Hubbard vs. Alexander May.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
77-6w

[Pr. adv. $2 50.]

NOTICE.

LEFT my bed and board near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, without my knowledge, on the night of the 15th inst., my wife SABARA, without any provocation and without my leave. I therefore forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts.

ALBERT WRIGHT.

August 16, 1847. 76-3wpd [pr. adv. $2 10.]

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug 24, 1847. 77-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1847.

Duncan McFarland and others, vs. William Cowper McFarland and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James O[illegible] and wife Mary Jane, Isaac Hoffman and wife Caroline, and Alexander McLeod, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in July, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD.
77-6w

[Pr. adv. $2 50.]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

Jacob Hubbard vs. Alexander May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
77-6w

[Pr. adv. $2 50.]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

G. S. Hubbard vs. Alexander May.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
77-6w

[Pr. adv. $2 50.]

FAMILY PILLS.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, [illegible] Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, [illegible] Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and [illegible] purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, [illegible] the Rose Pill, and almost every where [illegible] dieting [illegible] had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.
By S. J. HINSDALE.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1841. "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 10, 76-eowly

Blank Warrants for sale here.

EDUCATION.

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL,

A School for Boys,

At Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, Md.

REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, A. M., RECTOR.

THE extensive buildings of this Institution are now complete, and furnish ample accommodations for 80 pupils, the limited number. They have been erected specially for their present purpose, and contain all the conveniences found in similar buildings in the Northern and Eastern States. The position is renowned for its salubrity and the beauty of its scenery. The grounds contain nearly 100 acres, 20 of which are a grove of Forest Trees, and afford sufficient space for the appropriate recreations and amusements of Youth. The course of instruction embraces every branch from the elements of an English education to a thorough preparation for the Sophomore or Junior classes of College, or for Mercantile life. The system of instruction in the Classics is a modification of that pursued with such eminent success by Rev. T. K. Arnold, of England. The Rector is assisted by experienced Teachers, who are graduates of our best Northern Colleges, and his effort will be to establish in Maryland a School of the highest grade for instruction and discipline. All the accomplishments consistent with a christian institution can be acquired. Vocal and Instrumental Music receive special attention, and are taught upon very reasonable terms. Physical Education is systematized by regular periods for exercise, and the character of the exercise is adapted to a perfect development of the body.

Parents desiring a thorough education for their sons, are invited to visit the Hall and examine all its departments. The Rector will be pleased to have visiters pass a day in the School, and notice its management in every detail. Parents from the South passing through Baltimore and wishing to place their sons at School, are invited to visit St. Timothy's Hall, which it is thought will furnish all the advantages of instruction and climate which can be obtained in any of the Northern States.

Terms—$100 per Session of 5 months—vacation in April and October. Reference is made to the following gentlemen, many of whom have sons at the School:

Rev. Dr. Drane,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Mr. Wm. A. Wright,
Mr. Levin Lane,
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.,
Dr. John H. Hill,
Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen, } Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mr. Thos. J. Pugh, Bertie county, N. C.

Prospectuses will be forwarded as desired, by addressing A. H. Van Bokkelen, Wilmington, N. C.

July 29, 1847. 74-3m

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000.

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000,—Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

U. STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,
Chief office for America 74 Wall st. N. Y.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n,
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Wm. Van Hook, Esq.
C. Edw. Habicht, Esq.

EDWD T RICHARDSON, Esq., General Accountant.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States and British North American Colonies.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent for the U. S. and B. N. A. Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
74-3m

Aug 2, 1847.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing [illegible] acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

[illegible] that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, [illegible] if desired, as [illegible] I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET. 72tf

Moore county, July 16, 1847.

Fever and Ague Sufferers!!! Beware of Counterfeit and Substitute Tonic Mixtures.

MOST of you have heard of that Old Favorite and Sterling Medicine—the Great National Remedy for Fever and Ague, "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," which always CURES safely and eradicatingly, without Barks, Arsenic, Mercury, or Vitriol.

Well, some miscreants have stolen the name of Tonic Mixture, (after having become prominent by the great success of this *Original* Tonic Mixture,) and have affixed it to their worthless trash, hoping thereby to deceive you! Be on your guard therefore! and purchase only of the duly authorised Agents for its sale.

Inventor and Sole Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pa. Office No. 143 Arch or Mulberry street, Philadelphia.

August 2, 1847. 74-2m

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.

Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1847.

Henrietta Campbell, widow, vs. C. J. Campbell, Jos. Seawell and wife Eliza, Murphy V. Jones and wife Henrietta, Heirs at Law of Hugh Campbell, dec'd.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the Court that Joseph Seawell and wife Eliza, are inhabitants of the State of Alabama, and not of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six weeks, for the said Joseph Seawell and wife to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to them will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1847.

J. McLAURIN.
75

[Pr. adv. $3 00.]

JAMES BANKS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Fayetteville, N. C.*

NEW Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
50tf

March 30, 1847.

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments.

W. C. J. & CO.

NEW DRY GOODS *Cash Bargain Store.*

Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would most respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

As he is desirous of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage to keep only such goods as will, by *Price* and *Durability*, please, and thereby insure a share at least, of the custom of the community.

Having been transacting business at the North, which caused him to be constantly in the market, purchasers can rest assured of having shewn them such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves; Mitts; Hosiery; and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, making in all a stock too tedious to enumerate.

Country Merchants will be supplied on terms so liberal, as will, we think, obviate the difficulty of going further. CALL and SEE for yourselves.

JOHN EASTER, Jr.

North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, nearly opposite the new La Fayette Hotel.

May 10. 62-4m

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1[illegible] of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 2[illegible] Rights in North Carolina, 49 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, at Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Bevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
73tf

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847.

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting up these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

STEAMER WATEREE.

THIS Boat has been purchased to run from this place to Charleston, the ensuing Season. She is of very light draught, and substantially built. She is now being put in first rate condition, and will be ready to receive Freight in Charleston by the first day of September next.—She is to be commanded by Capt. White, so favorably known as the late commander of the Steamer Anson. The Agents at Charleston will be Messrs. Smith, Mowry & Son, and B. King, Esq. at Georgetown. All Goods shipped by this Boat from either of the above places, will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out. No commissions will be charged for Receiving and Forwarding. There will be no charge made for receiving and forwarding Cotton, or any other Produce shipped by this Boat.

AUG. P. LACOSTE,
Agent at Cheraw.

Cheraw, S. C., July 27, 1847. 73-9w

In Store and for Sale,

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, of extra quality for family use,
Stewart's Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes "Hull & Son's" patent mould Candles, 20 lbs. each—a superior article,
10 boxes "Colgates" brown Soap,
A few ½ bbls. extra No. 1 Mackerel.

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
70-tf

July 5, 1847.

THE ORATORS OF FRANCE—illustrated.

A SUPPLY of this new work, translated by a member of the New York Bar, with an essay by J. T. Headley. Also a further supply of Napoleon and his Marshals; Washington and his Generals. Just rec'd, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 14, 1847.

☞ At a Meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for Cumberland County, held at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 16th day of August, 1847, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to examine into the qualifications, both mental and moral, of all such persons as may apply for employment as teachers in any of the Common Schools in Cumberland County, to wit: Rev. John Brantly, Dr. J. T. Gilliam, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, John Winslow, and J. G. Shepherd, Esquires; and that said Committee meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Tuesday of September Court next.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Chairman.
76-3w

August 16, 1847.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols., $7 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

April 20.

SUPERIOR Winter Sperm OIL, and Tanners' Oil in barrels, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
70-tf

July 5, 1847.

STEAMER RICHLAND.

This light draught and substantially built Boat is now undergoing a thorough examination, and will be fully repaired and ready for active business the ensuing Fall. Capt. Brock has engaged Mr. Hall T. McGee, on Boyce & Co's wharf, Charleston, to act as Agent of this Boat, who will particularly attend to receiving and forwarding all Goods consigned to his care, to be shipped by this Boat, free of any charges for receiving and forwarding:—so that the shippers will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out by the Agent on their goods. Mr. McGee will also forward all cotton and produce shipped by this Boat free of charges for receiving and forwarding.

Capt. Brock has been for the last three years actively and successfully running this Boat from Charleston to this place; and whilst he tenders his sincere thanks to a generous public for the support and encouragement he has received, he confidently appeals to them for a continuation of their liberal support, and assures them, if the most unremitted attention to business, with the greatest desire to please those who patronise him, will insure success, he feels assured he will deserve it.—And now that he has relieved the shipper from the heavy charge of receiving and forwarding in Charleston, he thinks this will be an additional reason with the shipper to patronize his Boat.

D. S. HARLLEE, Agent.
72-9w

Cheraw, July 6.

EQUITY SALE.

BY a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Court House door in said county, in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following valuable REAL ESTATE, viz:

800 acres of Land on Big Rockfish and Nicholson's Creek, joining the lands of Neill Campbell and others, known as the McCaskill land.

105 acres between Big Rockfish and Gum Branch, known as the McRaney place.

200 acres lying on Rockfish and Piney Bottom. Also an interest in 300 acres on the Gum Branch. The above lands formerly the property of Samuel C. Shaw.

acres on the waters of Neill's Creek, joining the lands of Neil Matthews, B. F. Atkins, and others.

acres on Cooper's Branch, joining the lands of Charles Stuart, Barnaby Johnson, and others.

acres on Black River, joining the lands of Joel Denning and Betsy Stuart. Formerly the property of David Matthews.

One-fourth part of 4 acres, including a Mill, in Fayetteville, known as Russell's Mill.

Terms—six months' credit; purchasers giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
72ts

July 29, 1847.

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by

H. LEETE.
75-tf

July 5, 1847.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1847.

Gabriel Russel and wife Mary, Clayton Steed and wife Nancy, William Ingram and wife Lenora, Joel Hearne, and Stephen Hearne, vs. Thomas Hearne and wife Disey, George Hearne, The heirs at Law and distributees of Devy Parton, dec'd, whose names are unknown to the Petitioners, and Rowland Harris and Elizabeth.

PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, as to the Defendants, they not being inhabitants of this State, that they may come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held at Troy, on the 1st Monday in October next, and shew cause (if any they have) why the negro property belonging to the Estate of Deve Hearne shall not be sold for division and partition, otherwise a decree will be made at said Court to sell the same.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, the 1st Monday in July, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.
76-6w

[Pr. adv. $4 00.]

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.

Jan'y 1847. 50-eowly

Singular Way of Courting.—Deacon Marvin, of Connecticut, a large landholder and an exemplary man, was exceedingly eccentric in some of his notions. His courtship is said to have been as follows: Having one day, mounted his horse, with only a sheep skin for a saddle, he rode in front of the house where Betty Lee lived, and without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him; on coming, he told her that the Lord had sent him to marry her. Betty replied, "the Lord's will be done."

THE SEMPSTRESS; OR, THE PRICE OF LABOR.

A SKETCH.

Mrs. T—— was left a widow, with several small children. She could think of no way of getting a living for them but by her needle; and, as she was a neat sewer, she hoped to get work, and earn food and scanty clothing at least. She applied to several, and was still without the means of earning a dollar, when her last one was spent. Just at this sad moment, the fact of her destitution becoming more known, Mrs. T—— sent for her.

After she is seated, the following conversation ensues:

'Can you do plain sewing?'

'Yes, ma'am, as well as most persons.'

'What is your price for fine shirts?'

'I havn't set any price yet, but I will work as low as any one.'

'But you know that to get work, you will have to do it a little lower than ordinary.'

'Well, ma'am, I am in want, and I will work at almost any price."

'I suppose you will make fine shirts for a quarter?'

'Yes, ma'am!"

'And calico dresses for the same?'

'Yes, ma'am!'

'Well, that's reasonable.'

'Boys' common shirts you will not charge over elevenpence for?'

'No, ma'am!'

'That's reasonable, and I'll do all I can for you. It gives me pleasure to help the poor. Come down to-morrow, and I'll have some work ready for you.' The widow departed.

'Well, wife,' said Mr. T——, when he saw the woman depart, 'at what price will she work?'

'At just half what Miss R—— charges.'

'Well, that's something like. It gives me pleasure to befriend any one who is willing to work at a reasonable price.—Why this will save us almost a dollar a week the year round.'

'Yes, it will so; and if I keep her at it, or some one else, at the same price for a year, you'll let me have a thirty dollar shawl, won't you?'

'Yes, if you want it.'

'Well, I'll do my best. It's shameful what some of these sempstresses do charge.'

Boys' shirts, at twelve and a half cents, were her first pieces of work. Two of these, by hard work, she managed to get done in a day.

Next morning, she was up early, though her head ached badly, and she was faint and weak from having sat so steadily through the whole of the preceding day. Her children were all taken up, washed, and dressed; her rooms cleaned, and a scanty meal of mush and milk prepared for the little ones, and a cup of tea for herself. Her own stomach refused the food, of which her children partook with keen appetites, and she could only swallow a few mouthfuls of dry stale bread.

It was nearly ten o'clock when she got fairly down to work, her head still aching and almost blinding her. Some how or other she could not get on at all fast, and it was long past the usual dinner-hour before she had finished the first garment.

After dinner, Mrs. —— worked hard, and in much bodily pain and misery, to finish the other shirt, in which the last stitch was taken at nine o'clock at night.

Soon after breakfast the next day, she took the four shirts home to Mrs. T——, her thoughts mostly occupied with the comfortable food she was to buy her children with the half dollar she had earned. For it was a sad truth, that she had laid out her last dollar for the meal with which she was making mush for her little ones.

After examining every seam, every hem, and every line of stitching, Mrs. T—— expressed approbation of the work; and handed the poor woman a couple of fine shirts to make for Mr. T——, and a calico dress for herself. She did not offer to pay her for the work she had done.—After lingering a few moments, Mrs. —— ventured to hint that she would like to have a part of what she had earned.

'O, dear! I never pay sempstresses until their bills amount to five dollars. It is so troublesome to keep account of small sums. When you have made five dollars I will pay you.'

Mrs. —— retired, with a heart that seemed like lead in her bosom. 'When shall I earn five dollars!—not for a whole month, at this rate,' were the words that formed themselves in her thoughts.

From this state of gloominess, she was roused by a knock at the door, and a pleasant looking lady, somewhat gaily dressed, came in with a small bundle in her hand.

She introduced herself by saying that she had just seen some pretty shirts at Mr. T's, and that she was so well pleased with the work, that she had inquired for the maker. 'And now having found you,' said she, 'I want you to make and fit this calico dress for me, if you do such work.'

'I shall be glad to do it for you,' said Mrs. ——, encouraged by the kind and feeling manner of the lady.

'And what will you charge?'

Mrs. —— hesitated a moment, and then said, 'Mrs. T—— gives me a quarter of a dollar.'

There was a bright spot, for a moment, on the cheek of the lady.

'Then I will give you three,' said she, with warmth.

Mrs. —— burst into tears, and she could not help it.

'Are you in need?' inquired the stranger lady hesitatingly, but with an air of feeling that could not be mistaken.

For a moment the widow paused; but the sight of her children conquered the rising emotion of her pride.

'I have nothing but a little corn meal in the house, and have no money.'

A tear glistened in the stranger's eye; her breast heaved with strong emotion; then, again, all was still.

'I will pay you for this dress beforehand, then, and I want it done very nice, and I will pay you a dollar for making it. Can I have it day after to-morrow?'

'Certainly, ma'am, to-morrow evening, if you want it.'

The dollar was paid down, and the angel of mercy departed. More than one heart was made glad that morning.

FROM THE BOSTON TIMES.

THE BITERS BIT.

Some days ago a story went the rounds touching a man, who, having presented himself in his shirt sleeves at the American Museum, New York, received the loan of a coat from Mr. Barnum, and after viewing the curiosities sloped with the garment, thus obtaining a sight of the elephant and a splendid swallow tail for 25 cents. This reminds us of an affair that occurred in 1840, on board the Old Columbus, when she lay at Charleston Navy Yard. One day a long green Vermonter straggled on board the frigate, and examined every thing on deck with curious eyes. The officer of the watch, from his bearing and neatness of his uniform, attracted the Yankee's notice.

'Got a pretty good place here—hey?' he inquired.

The officer assented.

'What wages do you get?'

'One hundred and twenty-five dollars a month.'

'One hundred and twenty-five dollars! All tew yourself! Shoh!'

'Fact, sir.'

'Wall, I wonder if I couldn't get something to do here, myself!'

'Oh, yes, you'd make a pretty good midshipman.'

'Wail, what's midshipman's wages for a green hand?'

'Forty dollars a month, only.'

'*Only forty* dollars! Jerusalem! Why I was told to hire out for ten. But where can I be made a midshipman on?—say quick!'

'Down below, sir, in the steerage. As soon as I am relieved, I'll see to it.'

Down went the quizzer and the quizzed. A bevy of young midshipmen required no prompting to perpetrate a piece of mischief. A spurious warrant was soon made out, and the green horn equipped in a splendid uniform, including an elegant chapeau and a costly sword, by a joint contribution of the mess. Thus furnished, he was directed to present himself to Commodore S. in the cabin, and report ready for duty. He was told the Commodore might be pretty gruff—'it was a way he had' but not to mind it.

The steerage being full, the new midshipman was to demand quarters in the Commodore's cabin; in fact he was ordered to take possession of a certain state-room. The Commodore's black looks and angry words were to be regarded as nothing—he had no right to use either. Thus 'posted up,' the victim presented himself to the Commodore with:—

'Old hoss—how are you.'

S. started—he had come across a rara avis. 'Take a seat, sir.'

'I kin help myself, old fellar—I generally do'—was the reply of the Vermonter, as he flung himself into one seat and crossed his legs upon another.

'You are one of the new midshipmen, I suppose?' remarked the Commodore, who, from the first, suspected something.

'I aint nothin' else.'

"Shall I trouble you for your warrant?"

'Catch hold, old boy.'

The Commodore looked at the document and then at his visiter.

'Who gave you this?'

'The fellurs down stairs; and I'm ready for duty.'

'That's enough. Now you can go.'

'Not as knows on, Squire. The cellar's chock full—and I aint goin' out of this 'ere in a hurry—I tell you now. Oh! you needn't rare up, old fellur. I see what's the matter—you're a little cracked up here!'—and the brilliant youth touched his forehead with his forefinger. 'I am going into this here chamber to take a right good snooze—boots and all!'

As he was proceeding to execute this menace, the Commodore took him by the arm and led him to the gangway. Pointing to the sentinel, he remarked, mildly—'You see that man with a musket,—now if you don't clear out directly, and leave the ship and yard, never to show your face here again—I'll order him to shoot you!'

The yankee broke—and in two seconds his blue coat-tail was seen floating in his rear, as he dashed out of the yard with the speed of a flying jackass.

In a minute afterwards, half a dozen terrified midshipmen rushed on deck, and asked for liberty to go ashore.

'Young gentlemen,' said the Commodore, 'I grant no liberty to-day.'

Six faces fell a 'feet,' and six young jokers returned to their mess room as melancholy as mutes at an alderman's funeral. They never saw or heard anything of the Yankee afterward—nor the uniform either.

THE OLD 'UN.

Women stronger than Oxen.—It is related of a certain New England divine, who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations are supposed not to have been of the most agreeable kind, that, one Sabbath morning, while reading to his congregation the parable of the supper in Luke xiv., in which occurs this passage—"And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them; I pray thee have me excused: and another said, I have married a wife, and therefore I *cannot* come,"—he suddenly paused at the end of this verse, drew off his spectacles, and looking around on his hearers, said, with emphasis—

"The fact is, my brethren, one woman can draw a man farther from the kingdom of Heaven *than five yoke of oxen!*"

A Brute.—A man was recently held to bail in Cincinnati for whipping his wife. She was some ten or twelve years older than the husband, and he, upon being asked why he abused her, replied that "he didn't like her, because she had *got out of fashion!*"

Punch says he once saw a father knock down his boy, and he thought it the most *striking* picture of sun down he ever beheld.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE GALVESTON.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM PUEBLA.

Arrival of the Picayune's Express from Puebla—Gen. Scott's Movements—Escape of Maj. Gaines and Passed Midshipman Rogers—Encounter of a Train with the Guerrillas—Peril of the Train—Deaths of Adjutant Guiot, Lieut. Hill, and Dr. Hammer—Gen. Pierce's Arrival at Puebla, &c.

The steamship Galveston arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having touched at Tampico, Brazos, and Galveston. She left Vera Cruz on the 12th inst.

By this arrival we are in possession of advices from Puebla to the 6th of August—just one week later than we had before received. Our letters were brought through from Puebla to Vera Cruz by a courier despatched exclusively for this office. The news is important.

Gen. Scott was still at Puebla on the 6th inst., but the army was to take up the line of march the next day for the city of Mexico. Gen. Twiggs's division leaving on the 7th, Gen. Quitman's on the 8th, Gen. Worth's on the 9th, and Gen. Pillow's on the 10th. Col. Childs remains in command at Puebla.

Gen. Pierce arrived at Puebla on the 6th inst.—not on the 2d inst., as some of our contemporaries stated. He lost not a single man on his march, notwithstanding another severe battle with the guerrillas.

The most agreeable news by this arrival is the escape of Major Gaines and Passed Midshipman Rogers from the city of Mexico, and their safe arrival at Gen. Scott's headquarters. They were of course not under parole at the time they left Mexico. The particulars will be found in the letters below from Mr. Kendall. His letters mention an affair between Capt. Ruff, of the rifles, with his command, and a Mexican guerrilla party, in which the latter was entirely routed. Mr. K. also writes us of the death of Lieut. Hill, of the 2d Dragoons, and Dr. Hammer, of the S. Carolina Regiment. We need not refer more particularly to his letters, which abound in interest.

From Vera Cruz, too, the news is important. The train which left Vera Cruz the evening of the 6th inst. has been attacked about 24 miles from Vera Cruz; indeed, attacks commenced shortly after leaving that city. The escort to the train was under command of Maj. Lally, of the 9th Infantry, Col. Wilson being down with the yellow fever. We have confidence that the following is a more correct report of the principal affair than that of the Sun of Anahuac. It is from an officer of intelligence, and is to the latest date:

CAMP AT BARTOE, 24 miles from Vera Cruz,
August 11, 1847.

Gentlemen: The command under Major Lally was met by the guerrillas yesterday in force at Paso Oveja, one mile in the rear of this camp, about 3 P. M. Attacks were made in front, in rear, and upon the centre of the train, and they were repulsed at all points, and we advanced to this encampment. Our force was well distributed for the defence of the train, the force in the rear being nearly as long as in front, and a guard of two companies in the centre of the wagons, and flankers along side of the train throughout.

But our loss is severe, two officers being severely wounded. Capt. James H. Caldwell, of the Voltigeurs, and Capt. Arthur C. Cummings, of the 11th Infantry, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Virginia. Ten men, non-commissioned officers and privates, are wounded. None were killed outright. One has died since, and some perhaps dangerously wounded. Hopes are yet entertained for the recovery of the two captains, if we can send them to Vera Cruz. I believe that the commanding officer has sent to Vera Cruz for a detachment of horse to escort ambulances to take back the wounded which may accumulate by the time we reach the National Bridge. We are 1000 strong with a train of seventy wagons, and the troops all raw and comparatively uninstructed.—But I think we will make our way through securely; perhaps fighting our way for several days. We are about twelve miles from the National Bridge, and we move on a few miles to-day.

The Sun says that eight men were killed on our side, and that Captain Lovell's Georgia mounted men killed twenty-five of the enemy in a charge. Gov. Wilson immediately ordered up reinforcements.—Capt. Fairchild's company started at once to go up, and Capt. Seefeld's, of the Louisiana battalion, were also ordered up. A gentleman who came over on the Galveston, saw the latter leaving the city. Capt. Besancon's company was absent on a scout when the news reached Vera Cruz of the danger to the train. When he returned, he would be ordered up, and other forces were to be sent forward. The verbal reports are that the Americans had 30 men wounded in the skirmish and as many horses killed. It is not to be concealed that serious fears are felt for the safety of this train. The Mexicans have made extensive preparations to harass it and cut it off if possible. We are informed that the number of Maj. Lally's command falls short of one thousand men rather than exceeds that number. The Mexicans are under the impression that the train takes up a million of dollars in specie—so says the *Boletin* of Jalapa of the 8th instant, which has been received at Vera Cruz. The *Boletin* prays God that the guerrillas and national guard together may succeed in cutting off the train. The National Bridge is the point where the decisive action is expected. There was a report in Vera Cruz, that the guerrillas had destroyed a part of the bridge and erected defensive works there. The latest number of the Sun of Anahuac sets down the number of the guerrillas at 4000. Led on by the hope of a rich booty, they must not be expected to desist from their attacks so long as a chance remains for them.

Two men belonging to the train lagged behind on the second day's march from Vera Cruz, and were cut off by the Mexicans. One of them was horribly mutilated, both legs being cut off below the knee. He died immediately. The other was so severely wounded that he died shortly after he was found by Capt. Besancon's men. The wounded man just had time to give a description of the murderers, three in number, and the course they had taken. They were pursued and caught, and at once an example was made of them.

Capt. Fairchild returned from a scout on the 9th inst., after having made a circuit of about thirty miles. At a small town called Paso de Toro, he found secreted in a loft some fifteen or twenty *escopetas* and as many sabres, which were destroyed. Suspicions induced him to examine some trunks in a house, in which he found several hundreds of cartridges wrapped up in women's clothes. There were but few men about at the ranchos; but at almost every place they learned that the *guerrilleros* had gone up towards the National Bridge.

A detachment from Capt. Besancon's company, thirty-five in number, left on a scout on the 9th inst. under Lieut. Waters. The Sun of the 11th inst. announces that a private of Besancon's company was killed the evening previous by the Mexicans. His name was Francis Loring, a Canadian by birth.

We regret to read in the Sun, of the death of Lieut. Guiot, Adjutant of the Louisiana Battalion. He died on the 9th inst., after an illness of only three days, and was buried with military honors the evening of the same day.

Col. Wilson, who was to have commanded the troops that accompanied the last train from Vera Cruz, is convalescent and considered entirely out of danger.

The reports as to the health of Vera Cruz are more favorable. In private practice there was little fever, but a great deal of sickness in the hospitals.

The Spanish Minister resident in Mexico is expected in Vera Cruz about the 25th inst., on his way to Spain. Letters from Vera Cruz say he will be escorted by a body of Mexican lancers. The Sun assigns a reason for his departure, in which we place no confidence. The whole story is rather apocryphal.

We are sorry to see in the Sun of Anahuac that another courier in the employ of the Americans had been shot at Antigua.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

PUEBLA, Mexico, August 3, 1847.

Intelligence has just been received that Capt. Ruff, with a squadron of cavalry, has given the guerrillas a severe drubbing at San Juan de los Llanos. Gen. P. F. Smith learning on his arrival at Ojo de Agua that a party of these gentlemen of the road had a rendezvous at the former place, despatched Capt. R. with orders to surprise them if possible. The expedition was successful in every way—the guerrillas were surprised before they had time to reach their horses, and at once took refuge in a church and in two or three stone houses adjoining. Into these our men at once charged, the Mexicans recoiled in dismay, and after a short struggle were entirely defeated, with a loss of between 30 and 40 killed and some 50 wounded. A priest and cure, said to have been in some way connected with the guerrillas, were taken prisoners. Such is the report of the affair at present current—I shall probably learn more before I close this letter.

Midshipman Rogers, about whose imprisonment so much has been said, has taken the liberty of releasing himself—in plain English, he has escaped from the city of Mexico, and has arrived here in safety. He was not on parole at the time, but at large in the capital under a bond with a money penalty not to break his bounds. Learning that the American officers were to be removed to Toluca, and that there was no probability of his being exchanged, he started off in the night towards Chalco lake in a boat. Arriving there, he started on horseback through the mountains with a guide, and, as above stated, got through in safety. He reports that Santa Anna has not so many men as has been stated—that he has not more than 15,000 who are well armed and well organized. Perhaps he did not know that Valencia had arrived with reinforcements from San Luis. Both Rogers and Lieut. Semmes, who was sent on by Com. Perry to attend to his case, will go on to the capital whenever the army moves, and take a part in any game that may be there played. In fact, the same may be said of all who are with the army and not immediately connected with it—there will be work for all of them, and their greatest safety will be in the neighborhood of balls, shells and kindred projectiles. In relation to young Rogers, it is said he came off with the knowledge and by permission of his surety.

We have a rumor this morning, and a startling one, to the effect that Santa Anna is moving upon this city with his entire army and fifty pieces of cannon. The news is too good to be true, and no one credits it.

I believe I have already mentioned the death of Lieut. Hill, of the 2d Dragoons, and that he was buried with military honors. Dr. W. H. Hammer, of the South Carolina volunteers, died this morning.—Just before his death he embraced the Catholic religion and received the absolution of the church. I learn that a portion of his family in the United States are of the same faith. The health of the army is generally improving.

We have information to-day that Gen. Pierce is at Perote, and that he is awaiting there the arrival of 500 marines and 1000 of the new levies. This will be another detention—will probably cause another delay in the march of the army.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

PUEBLA, Mexico, August 5, 1847.

Gen. Smith has returned with his brigade, and the report is that Gen. Pierce is to sleep to-night at Amosoque and will arrive here to-morrow. The account of Capt. Ruff's adventure with the guerrillas at San Juan de los Llanos is fully confirmed. No less than 43 of the enemy were killed, a great number were wounded, all their arms were destroyed, and their flag brought off. The two padres who were taken prisoners in the church, and who were supposed to have some connection with the guerillas, have since been released by Gen. Smith.

The letter mail brought up by General Pierce, with dates from New Orleans to about the 8th July, has come up—the main newspaper mail will arrive to-morrow. Many of the officers have told me that their anxious mothers, wives and sisters have done little but reprimand them for not writing to them oftener—they would not blame them so much if they knew the extreme difficulty of getting letters down to the coast.

I have already mentioned the successful escape of young Rogers from Mexico. Last night about 10 o'clock, Maj. Gaines came in, passing safely through the entire Mexican lines. It seems that on Monday last all the American officers were ordered to the head quarters of Gen. Lombardini, and were there told that they must prepare, in twelve hours, to move to Toluca. All of them, save Majors Gaines and Borland, and Capt. Danley, gave their paroles that they would proceed to that place; but Maj. G. distinctly told Lombardini that his parole was at an end—that he did not ask for its renewal, nor should he accept it. On Tuesday morning the officers, with three exceptions above named, started in the stage for Toluca, and on the same night Maj. Gaines, accompanied by a trusty Mexican guide, set out for this place, and after being once in the hands of the guerillas, and running many narrow risks, besides, succeeded in coming through in safety. He informed Lombardini distinctly, through the interpreter, a brother of Almonte, that he should not give his parole for Toluca, and anticipated being arrested and put under guard at once; but not thinking probably he would attempt to escape, he was allowed to depart. The sequel is known.

Maj. Gaines thinks that Santa Anna has about 15,000 tolerably well uniformed and drilled men, to which number must be added a rabble of undisciplined recruits, caught and picked up every way, and giving little strength to the army. The main defence of the Mexicans—that upon which they most rely—is at the Penon, and at this point they have planted some of their best cannon. Santa Anna himself is described as being in a greater dilemma than ever. The jealousy and obstinacy of his enemies prevent his openly avowing himself in favor of peace, and he is shrewd enough to know that the next battle must result against him. Thus his own downfall is staring him in the face turn which way he will, and he is now awaiting some revolution of Fortune's wheel to extricate himself. His utter downfall would seem inevitable did not his past history afford abundant evidences that he has risen above every species of reverse, and so fruitful is he in expedients that he may still rise triumphantly from the whirlpool of difficulties by which he is surrounded.

Since I commenced this letter Gen. Scott's orders for the march of the army have been issued. The division of Gen. Twiggs is to move on Saturday, the 7th instant, that of Gen. Quitman's on the 8th, Gen. Worth's on the 9th, and Gen. Pillow's on the 10th. In the meantime Col. Childs remains in Puebla as military and civil governor, and Capt. De Hart as lieutenant governor, while an efficient garrison, in addition to the sick and those who are convalescing, will be left behind.—Gen. Scott himself will probably accompany Gen. Quitman's division, and the entire army will concentrate at some point this side of the capital.

The order for a move has been received with rejoicing by all—by the heads of the commissary's and quartermaster's departments in particular, for at the capital it is almost certain that an abundance of money can be obtained. No man in the United States could believe for one moment the straits to which our army has been driven for want of cash, especially after reading the statements made in some of our papers. Here in Puebla it is given as a fact past all gainsaying, that since April last the commissary's department alone has sent to Washington for near $800,000, with which to meet current expenses, and of this amount not a cent has been received. The exertions of Capts. Irwin and Grayson, combined with those of Mr. Hargous, have effected much, however, and through them a large depot of provisions has been got together here, sufficient for the army for months. G. W. K.

PUEBLA, Mexico, Aug. 6, 1847.

Gen. Pierce arrived this morning—his men, though much jaded and travel-worn, making a most soldierly appearance. The 9th regiment in particular—the New England regiment commanded by Col. Ransom—attracted much attention from the crowds assembled to see the new levies enter.

Notwithstanding all the stories told in the Mexican papers, it seems that Gen. Pierce has brought his command through without losing a man, and with but three or four wounded. He was attacked several times by guerilla parties, yet by prompt measures succeeded in routing them on every occasion. A good story is told of Capt. Bodfish, who commands one of the New England companies—a regular lumberman and bridge-builder from "way down in the State of Maine." Arrived at Plan del Rio, what did they find but that the bridge had been destroyed; yet Capt. B. had his Yankee ingenuity about him, and in a few hours time the entire command was taken safely over by means of a new road which he himself cut. A Yankee will be a Yankee, transplant him as you will.

The officers with Capt. Ruff, at the time he routed the guerrillas as San Juan de los Llanos, were Lieut. Hawes, with a company of the 2d Dragoons. The defeat was complete.

We have a hundred conflicting rumors from the city of Mexico. One is to the effect that Valencia is coming out with 12,000 men to attack us in front, while Alvarez, with 5000 Pintos, makes a demonstration in the rear; another report has it that Santa Anna has disarmed 3000 of the Guardia Nacional, having discovered that they were hatching some plot against him; while still another report would have it that a regular revolution had broken out against the *benemerito* of his country, and that all was "confusion worse confounded" at Mexico at last dates. Then, again, we have it that Puebla is to be attacked immediately after the army has left, the garrison put to the sword, and the citizens severely mulcted and robbed for the good treatment they have given the Yankees. For any one of these rumors there is probably not the least shadow of foundation; yet as the Mexicans feed themselves upon the hopes of what they should do, they have given them circulation as facts, and very likely one half of the community believe them. There can be little doubt of one thing—that Santa Anna is compassed about with difficulties, and that although at present he "rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm," the obstinacy of Congress and the jealousy and stubbornness of such men as Valencia hedge him in with a perfect wall of opposition. A long way the shrewdest and most far-seeing man among them, he may still be enabled to keep the upper hand and sustain himself in such power as a broken down and fallen Government may afford any one. There is no such thing as forseeing what such a man as Santa Anna can do—look at what he has done since his terrible defeat at Cerro Gordo for example. No one but he would have dared show his face at the capital after such a reverse; but with a miserable remnant of an army he boldly entered the city, and since, with an empty treasury and with obstacles that seemed insurmountable, he has collected and appointed a numerous force, inspired the hopes of a people he has a thousand times deceived, and for the time being at least rides rough shod over every thing. What the next fortnight may turn up it is impossible to foresee, and in such a state of affairs it is idle to speculate.

Contrary to all expectations, the train which came up to-day did not bring any money, and hence the poor providers for the absolute wants of the army are worse off than ever. As high as *fifteen per cent.* has been paid to-day for money to defray the expenses of the short march from this to Mexico, and some of the holders here are even challenging for *eighteen!* Such are the straits to which our quartermasters and commissaries, abandoned as they have been by the Government at home, are driven. Nor is clothing brought, nor are any of the necessaries for the well-being of the army, to say nothing of the comfort, and hence all has to be purchased at rates which amount to ruinous extortion. I give you facts which every man here knows—comments may suggest themselves.

I finish this letter in haste, and late at night. To-morrow morning Gen. Twiggs moves with his division, as I have already stated. Reports continue to come in that large bodies of the enemy are moving in the neighborhood, and just now we hear that from 800 to 1000 guerrilleros, who have been dogging Gen. Pierce, were seen this afternoon at El Pinal. The coming fortnight will come to us burthened with news, and whether it be of peace, or war to the knife, I shall give you the intelligence as early as possible. G. W. K.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.

Arrival of the Steamship Alabama.

Three days Later from Vera Cruz.

Return of Gen. Paredes to Mexico—His Successful Escape into the Interior.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Ellery, arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 15th inst.

Quite the most important news by this arrival is the return of Gen. Paredes to Mexico. At last accounts he was in Paris. He reached Vera Cruz on the 14th inst. in the English royal mail steamer Teviot, under an assumed name. The steamer was telegraphed about 6 o'clock in the morning from the castle. *From the steamer herself,* a private signal was thrown out, known only to English merchants, that a distinguished personage was on board.—Preparation was made for his immediate reception by his friends, but all was still as midnight. The steamer anchored and Don Martino, passenger from Havana, leaped into the first boat lying alongside, landed on the mole, and went to his friend, Pepe Zamora, borrowed forty ounces, three horses, hat, coat and servant, and was past the gates in less than thirty minutes *with a fast horse and a clear track.*

The mail from the steamer in the meantime came on shore. Among the letters were some to the Collector and others, from Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, disclosing the fact that Gen. Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga, ex-President of Mexico, had taken passage on the steamer, and directing them to look out for him. The information came an hour too late, the bird had flown. We gather these facts from one of our correspondents, and below we give a letter from another without having time to ponder upon his speculations as to the influence of the return of Paredes upon the war.

We are deeply pained to learn of the death of Col. Wilson, of the 12th Infantry. He was represented to us by the last arrival as convalescent, but he died the evening of the 12th inst. He was to have commanded the train which left Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. He was buried on the 13th inst.

The company of Capt. Haile, of the 14th infantry, reached Vera Cruz on the 12th inst., was immediately armed and left the same evening for the scene of action. There had been no further arrival from the train, which was deemed a good omen. No further courier has arrived at Vera Cruz from Puebla. One came through on the 12th inst. by the way of Orizaba to a commercial house. He left Puebla on the 7th. He reported that the army commenced its march that day agreeably to announcement.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, August 14, 1847.

It is with mortification and regret that I have to inform you that Gen. Paredes passed through our city this morning, about 7 o'clock, in disguise, and before it was ascertained that such was the fact he was far out of our reach on his way to the city of Mexico.

He arrived this morning on the royal mail steamer Teviot, under an assumed name, and entirely unknown to the captain of the vessel. As soon as the vessel came to anchor he immediately came to the Mole in a pilot boat, and proceeded through the heart of the city to the residence of a Mexican merchant, to whom he made himself known, and obtained from him a round-jacket, a *sombrero* and horses for himself and servant and "*bamosed the ranch*" without ceremony. One hundred dollars reward was offered for his arrest as soon as information reached Col. Wilson that he was or had been in the city, and every effort was made to arrest him, but the "bird had flown" and given us a specimen of assurance and cunning that would do credit to the father of Yankee tricks.

The Mexican merchant who assisted in the escape is Pepe Zamora, and during the search for Parades his house was surrounded. The officer entered and was assured by Sr. Zamora that Paredes was not in the house. "Has he been here?" was the question asked. "Yes," replied Zamora, very coolly. "What did he want?" asked the American. "He introduced himself to me as Gen. Paredes and asked me to befriend him, and I told him that I would. He then asked me to let him have a jacket, hat and horses, which I furnished him immediately, and he has been gone from here two hours. You are welcome to search, but I can assure you that you will not find him here, and what I tell you is so. There is his coat and hat, which you can take along if you like."

I forgot to mention that a letter was sent by the American Consul at Havana informing the authorities here that Gen. Parades was on board, but it came to hand too late to do any good.

There is hardly an American here but what felt that he could crawl through a gimlet hole when the astounding news that Paredes, the sworn enemy to Santa Anna, to Americans and to peace, and the only man who at the present situation of affairs can partially restore the confidence of the Mexican people and inspire them once more with a hope to conquer their enemies, had passed, unknown and unmolested, into and out of the gates our city. He will no doubt make every effort to reach Mexico before Gen. Scott does. The consequence will no doubt be the overthrow of Santa Anna, and most likely he will take in hand the reins of Government, crush all attempts at negotiation, and head the army in person against Gen. Scott, should he think it expedient; but if not, fall back to some place beyond the city and prepare himself for another and perhaps better occasion. At all events he is just the man that the Mexicans have been wanting ever since the battle of Cerro Gordo, and now that he is with them once more, there is no telling what mighty events may be the result of his return from exile.

Zaballa, a Mexican, who, it will be remembered, stabbed three Americans about two weeks ago, has been tried and condemned to twenty years' solitary confinement. This grand scoundrel has committed no less than four murders, besides dangerously wounding others, and when the city was surrendered he was turned over to the new authorities as a notorious scoundrel, and Mr. Holtzinger was particularly charged to see that by no means this man should be set at liberty or allowed to escape, but still Mr. H. let him loose, with a pack of other cut-throats, to try their hands upon the Americans, and many of them have gone and joined the guerrillas.

Last evening the remains of Col. L. D. Wilson were escorted to the grave by the 1st Infantry, and a large concourse of American and Mexican citizens. The coffin was placed in a vault in the cemetery, where it can be conveniently obtained by his friends.

The Subtreasury.—Notwithstanding the complete failure of the Subtreasury scheme to answer the ends of a fiscal agent of the Government, and notwithstanding the repeated instances in which the Secretary of the treasury has been compelled to disregard its provisions, or to put forced constructions upon them in order to keep the financial wheels of the Government in motion, the partisans of the Administration have the hardihood to speak of it as a successful institution, and to ascribe to its influence, in part, the present prosperity of the country. It is not likely, however, that these efforts will deceive any portion of the people, who have access to information on the subject and are acquainted with the course and acts of the Treasury Department. All such must know that this treasury scheme has proved an abortion, a humbug, and that all those tools of the Administration who continue to laud it, in the face of its complete failure as a fiscal aid to the Treasury Department, are guilty of the greatest audacity and duplicity.

Among other instances in which its provisions have been set at naught and its utter futility been proved, we have one which has just occurred in New York, and which we find commented on in the papers of that city. The government had occasion to transfer a million or two of dollars in specie, from the Sub-Treasury in New York to New Orleans. In order to have it effected, instead of doing it according to the letter and spirit of the Sub-Treasury law, it deposited the amount in one of the State banks, under a contract with the bank that it will, at a stipulated time, have the money forthcoming in the city of New Orleans. By this process the specie will remain in New York, and by means of a draft, a mode of exchange once so horrible in the eyes of the Administration and the Locofoco party, the same amount will be paid to the Government agent at New Orleans. All this is to the benefit of the commercial interests in New York, and no doubt better for the country generally, but does it not exhibit in a strong light the absurdity and the folly of the Sub-Treasury scheme!—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The "Union" and the Elections.—The Official Organ at Washington becomes highly vituperative just about this time of the occurence of those Whig victories and Democratic losses in the House of Representatives which change the complexion of the political majority of that body. It was to be expected and was looked for with much more certainty than the realization of any of those passages in the almanacs foretelling snow about the first or fifteenth of January. Monday night it indulges all its bitterness under the head of "Coalition of Whig Leaders and Mexican Chieftains;" and Tuesday evening it fairly raves through another column and a half, entitled "Madness of the Whigs." Well, the Whigs have become used to the denunciations of the Union, and at this time especially they will hardly be moved by them except to laughter. When a thief is pursued he endeavors to escape with the cry of "stop thief." The Union has copied this device, and, knowing if there is an incident in all our Mexican relations which gives the slightest color to the charge of a coalition between any Mexican chief and any American politician it is the free passage into Mexico given by Mr. Polk to Santa Anna, he charges upon the Whigs this coalition as a diversion from this only evidence extant of any such union, combination, or affinity. As for the article headed "Madness of the Whigs," it is a very appropriate one for the Union at this time, only that the heading should be "Madness of the Union."

Richmond Times.

The First District.—The "Standard" predicted that Bynum would beat Clingman in this District. Clingman's majority is only 1,124! Oh! what a Prophet! It was only last Fall, that the "Standard" was dreadfully in favor of Clingman as Senator, but was so delighted at the idea of his being beaten by Bynum, that he had to predict his defeat in advance. If any body wishes to learn the art of "blowing hot and cold," he had better set in at once with our neighbor. He understands the art, and no mistake.—*Ral. Reg.*

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I learn that the most important matter of a survey of this Road is now in the hands of the most prudent and respectable citizens of Fayetteville, and that active measures are taken to urge on the contemplated survey with proper prudence and caution, that, when made, it may command the confidence of the public. This is the only course to confirm our people at home, and create faith in the work abroad. There is a unanimity of feeling along the whole line, and we learn that a lively interest is manifested North and South in the speedy commencement and completion of the work.

This Road, the "Connecting Link," must and will be built;—nature indicates too plainly that through the Capitals of the Southern line of States must be the great Metropolitan highway for the mail and travel of the nation.

I observe, that by the Report of the Camden Convention, a calculation was submitted to the people, showing that 100,000 persons would be yearly transported over this Road when the whole line was completed from North to South, and from South to North. There is a very general belief in the correctness of this calculation. To show, *in part*, the basis on which this calculation of the Committee rests, I would state, that the "Connecting Link" in the Metropolitan line of railway will connect the whole country North with the country South as far as the boundary South along the Atlantic line. Then the country North as far South as the Rail Road improvements extend, and the country South from Texas to Camden, are the two reservoirs which this connecting link will unite—is it extravagant to say, that if the travel can be drawn to this route, 100,000 persons will pass on this road in both directions in the course of one year, even with the present population! And who can calculate what the increase will be with the increase of the population of the country!

But I will state a fact for your readers. I have before me the Report of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Company, which has fallen into my hands, made June 7th, 1847. "The operations this year," says the Report, "have exceeded in magnitude those of any former year, and have fully realized the most sanguine anticipations of the early friends of the Road.

"The two branches of passenger and freight transportation have increased in amount, from year to year, in about equal proportions, and this increase has never been greater than in the past year. The number of passengers who have been transported on the Road, within the year, is more than *half a million*, and the quantity of merchandize conveyed over it is more than 200,000 tons."

Now if, by one road from one city (Boston,) to the country around, and from that country around to that city, a half a million of persons were transported in a year, is it an over-estimate to state, that on a fine line of railway, passing through a healthful region of the country, connecting the Capitals of nearly all the Atlantic line of States, 100,000, *both ways*, would be the number of passengers who would yearly pass over the Metropolitan line of railway!

The cost of travel is placed at 3 cents per mile, and for 100,000 passengers per year would give $3,000 per mile *per year* income.

The expenses are taken at $1,250 per mile per year, (and it is well known that $1000 per mile per year is thought a liberal calculation for the expenses of a line of railway at the South.) Now, estimating the cost of the Road per mile at $10,000, it would give you from travel alone a stock paying 17½ per cent. interest. Then add the mail pay ($237 50 per mile,) and you make it nearly a 20 per cent. stock. Then add for freight, (and there will be a good deal,) and what an opportunity for the capitalist to invest safely and profitably.

But I shall be told that just such things were stated about the Raleigh and Gaston, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Roads, and how those who subscribed have been disappointed in the results. To this, I reply, that both schemes are unfinished. The Raleigh and Gaston Road is but a part of a great work: the scheme has not been carried out. It may be aptly compared to a house framed and left in a condition scarcely habitable. What has been expended is almost thrown away, unless it be finished. Complete the Gaston Rail Road by its extension South, as is now proposed, and then see the results: Again: The Engineer who built the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road made a calculation which appeared very reasonable, showing that the stock in that Road would be very profitable. His calculations, thus far, have never been realized. He estimated 60,000 passengers yearly left the city of Charleston by the various modes of conveyance.* Now if that travel could have been diverted to the line of the Wilmington Road, his calculations would have been realized. With the projected extension of the Wilmington line, if they succeed, and the population of the country increases as it undoubtedly will, may not the stock in both these lines of railway through North Carolina become valuable investments of money?

That the stock in the Metropolitan Rail Road will be valuable, (always bearing in mind, that I mean when completed,) I find no one disposed to doubt.

You may hear, Mr. Editor, further from me on this subject.

CENTRE.

*And is this not a fact?

Loco Focoism relies upon the war in Mexico, and the famine in Europe, to keep up its popularity, by maintaining good prices in the country. We hope the war is drawing to a close—and the famine certainly is. What will Loco Focoism do when its grim allies, war and famine, shall withdraw from the concern? Can it not manage to form a holy alliance with pestilence?—*Raleigh Register.*

Indictment for a Steamboat "Accident."—Our readers will remember that the steamboat *Chesapeake* was sunk on Lake Erie not long since, by which occurrence several lives were lost. The Captain, Mates, and Clerk of the boat have been indicted for manslaughter, and an indictment has also been found against the Owners for not providing the boat with yawls.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 22—Brig Arcturus from Bermuda; [illegible] Col. McRae from Philadelphia; Ann Jane from Shallotte, Mary Frances and Zenobia [illegible] musket. 26—Schr. L. P. Smith from N. York.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving [illegible] NEW GOODS, at the OLD STAND, next door South of Messrs J. Hinke & Son.

Also, at the NEW STORE, East of the Market, known as Shackelford's Corner, a [illegible] stock of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths; Cassimeres; [illegible] Silk Vesting; new style Cashmeres, for [illegible] dresses. Also, all styles of [illegible] Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, and Prints of [illegible] est styles.

Also, a splendid stock of HATS, BONNETS and SHOES, and many other articles in the [illegible] Goods line.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

August 31, 1847.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York [illegible] assortment of [illegible] in his line, which he invites the [illegible] examine before purchasing. [illegible] ment may be found the following [illegible]

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,

Gold and silver [illegible] Verge do; Gold Guard, Fob [illegible] and Mosaic Chains; Steel [illegible] Steel, and Brass Keys; Gold [illegible] and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; [illegible] Finger Rings; Gold and Silver [illegible] Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver [illegible] Plated do; Gold and Silver [illegible] Snaps; Silver Combs; Silver [illegible] Pearl Salt and Mustard Spoons; [illegible] Knives and Scissors; Steel [illegible] dato, and Purses; Silk Purses; [illegible] Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver [illegible] kets; Silver-plated Candlesticks; [illegible] Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers [illegible] Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls [illegible] Backgammon Boards; Violin Strings [illegible] All of which will be sold as low as [illegible] purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention [illegible] Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, [illegible]
a few doors [illegible]

August 21, 1847.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the following persons [illegible] School Committee in the several Districts in Cumberland County, for [illegible] ing the first Monday in July, 1848.

DISTRICTS.

1. A. H. Dewar, Wm. Seale[illegible]
2. Duncan McLean, Jesse Weathers, [illegible] Pegram.
3. A. W. Betts, John Speace, [illegible]
4. E. Matthews, K. Jones, [illegible]
5. John Gaskins, Alex McLean, [illegible]
6. Thos. Matthews, Wm. [illegible] Harvill.
7. Dr. John McKay, D. W. [illegible] Avera.
8. David Barnes, David [illegible] Smith.
9. Levil Royals, Thos. [illegible]
10. Wm. Stewart, Jas. Hodges, [illegible]
11. Sam'l Wood, Isaac Taylor.
12. Dan'l McDonald, John [illegible] McLean.
13. Dan'l Bain, Sion [illegible]
14. Dougald McPhail, John [illegible] Phail.
15. F. C. Armstrong, Jones [illegible] grove.
16. John Holmes, Joshua [illegible]
17. Alex McKethan, Thos. [illegible] son Strickland.
18. Newsom Autry, Wilson [illegible] Maxwell.
19. Wm. Geddie, John Cade, [illegible]
20. Wm. Cade, John Evans, [illegible]
21. John Averitt, Mathew Autry, [illegible]
22. John Starling, Jonathan Carter, [illegible] Downing.
23. Robert Tolar, Daniel Smith, W. G. Mc[illegible] Donald.
24. Alex. McLennan, John Bell, Nathan King Sen.
25. Col. John McNeill, Thos. Glover.
26. Giles Ham, Joel Hines, [illegible] Goodman.
27. Henry Elliot, Esq., John Elliot, A. S. Williams.
28. Wm. L. Williams, Alex'r Walker, John McNeill, Jr.
29. James P. Hodges, Robert B. Smith, N. McDougald.
30. Silas Douglass, John L. Atkins, Hugh McLean.
31. Benjamin Morrison, Neill McLean.
32. Thos. P. Hall, Jas. Cameron, Wm. L. H[illegible]
33. Malcom McKay, Jas. Senter, Albert H[illegible] loman.
34. Arch'd L. Mason, Daniel Leslie, A[illegible] Clark.
35. John Ray, Sen., Alex'r Stewart, M[illegible] Black.
36. Geo. V. Holder, Duncan Ray, M[illegible] McLean.
37. Duncan Patterson, Henry Mason, M[illegible] McLeod.
38. Hector McNeill, Jas. S. Harrington, D[illegible] McCormick.
39. Angus B. Cameron, Angus [illegible] Campbell.
40. Angus Cameron, A. J. Cameron, N[illegible] Cameron.
41. Robert Smith, Arch'd McColman, A[illegible] McKethan.
42. R. McCrimmon, Hugh McPherson, N[illegible] Munroe.
43. Dan'l McCaskill, Malcom McCraney, M[illegible] dock Campbell.
44. L. Bethune, R. D. Gillis, Robert Gra[illegible]
45. Wm. McDiarmid, Angus McLeod, N[illegible] Lamon.
46. Jno. McFadyen, Christopher Munroe, [illegible] can Murchison.
47. John McCall, Allen Ray, William R[illegible]
48. Neill Munroe, John Brown, Angus [illegible] (Millwright.)
49. Neill McGugan, Wm. McLauchlin, [illegible] Black.
50. Malcom McGregor, Dougald McDo[illegible] John Ray.
51. Malcom McColman, Dan'l J. M[illegible] Angus Ray.
52. Dan'l C. Currie, Austin Lawrence, [illegible] Sorrell.
53. Roderick Shaw, Thomas H. Massey, [illegible] Morgan.
54. Jonathan Evans, Sen., John Ellis, J[illegible] Kirkpatrick.
55. Thomas Memory, Neill McArthur, W[illegible] Smith.
56. Alfred Jackson, C. B. Tyson, Nathan [illegible] liamson.
57. Norman McCaskill, Jesse Ellis, Ne[illegible] Phail.
58. John H. Hall, George McNeill, Alex[illegible] Johnson.
59. Arch'd McKay, John McPherson, [illegible] Arnett.
60. John Crow, W. J. Anderson, Joshua [illegible] mon.
61. Edward W. Barge, Wm. T. Frizell, [illegible] Wright.
62. James Banks, Joseph Arey, C. T. G[illegible]
63. James Banks, Joseph Arey, C. T. G[illegible]
64. Arch'd McDonald, John Brown, Neil[illegible] terson.
65. John Brown, Arch'd McDowell, Neil[illegible] terson.
66. Roderick McLean, Andrew Ray.
67. A. Matthews, Moses Harvill.
68. John C Davis, Angus McInnis, Ar[illegible] Ray.
69. Wm. Partin, Thos. Lambert, Edwin A[illegible]
70. Angus Ray, John McKethan, Peter C[illegible] bell.
71. Alex'r Campbell, John Barnes, Wm [illegible] lington.

Signed, WM. McMILLAN, Ch[illegible]

Aug. 25, 1847. 78-2[illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 31, 1847.

BOAT SUNK.—We regret to learn that the boat Ben Berry, belonging to the Merchants' Company's Line, was sunk near Elizabethtown. She was on her way up, loaded with Goods for merchants of this place. The amount of damage we have not been able to learn.

THE NEWS FROM THE ARMY.—We devote considerable space in this week's paper to the very interesting news from Mexico. It is of more than ordinary interest to the people of this State, as two of the companies in the escort to the train which left Vera Cruz on the 6th instant, were raised in this State, and left here two or three months since.

By next week we may probably hear that Gen. Scott has taken the city of Mexico. Should Paredes reach the city of Mexico before Gen. Scott, it is impossible to foretell what will be the result. We wait with great anxiety for later news.

DEATH OF COL. WILSON.—It is with sincere regret that we learn the death of Col. LOUIS D. WILSON, of the 12th Infantry, who died at Vera Cruz on the 12th, of yellow fever. Col. Wilson has represented the county of Edgecombe for many years in the Senate of our State Legislature, and last Winter resigned his seat to take command of a company of Volunteers which he had raised in that county.—Soon after our Regiment left here, he was appointed Colonel of the 12th Infantry by the President. He was military governor of Vera Cruz at the time of his death, and would have commanded the train which left under Major Lally, had he not been [illegible].

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 25, 1847.

The immense crowd which has thronged this delightful village for a month or more is gradually thinning off under the influence of several days of cool weather. But, though cool, it is the most bracing and invigorating atmosphere, I ever breathed. There are still at Union Hall, (where, as usual, I have most comfortable quarters,) perhaps 300 boarders, among them about 20 from our State. Most North Carolinians come to this House, and at times during the season there have been from 25 to 30 of them at once under its roof. It is one of the best Hotels I ever stopped at, with the best fare, well prepared, attentive and most obliging landlords and servants of all kinds. I cannot too strongly advise those of my readers who come to Saratoga to consult their own comfort by stopping at Union Hall.

The great object of curiosity here is the Fancy Ball (?) [illegible] before my arrival, [illegible] in the streets yesterday, [illegible] of the celebrated Tom Thumb. This little creature, as most of my readers probably know, is [illegible], weighs *fifteen* lbs., and is [illegible] inches high, of perfect symmetry, and interesting and engaging in manners to a remarkable degree. After making an immense fortune in this country, Mr. Barnum, who brought him forward, he was taken to Europe, and caressed by all classes, from Kings and Queens down.—Queen Victoria, of England, had a most beautiful miniature carriage made expressly for him and presented it to him with a pair of matched Shetland Ponies, the smallest horses in the world, and sets of silver mounted harness. Four of the ponies have died, but with the remaining two this beautiful fine piece of workmanship was drawn through the streets, the driver being a little boy 7 years of age, and footman 6 years, and both dressed in livery, old style, knee breeches and buckles, cocked hats, powdered wigs, and a gold headed cane in the footman's hand. It was a most amusing spectacle, attracting crowds of all ages, colors, and sexes. Tom himself is not in Saratoga, but in Ballston, 6 miles distant. He proposed coming here, but the Town authorities passed an ordinance to tax his exhibition, whereupon he refused to come, writing to them that he was small himself, but there were *smaller* men than he in Saratoga!—A very good hit. He has now chartered trains of Cars to carry to Ballston those who wish to attend his levees.

An exhibition of the opposite character is here now. No less than a pair of oxen, whose united weight is 8,400 lbs. The largest is but 60 lbs. heavier than his mate. I never saw or could have imagined such huge cattle. They are 6 feet high and upwards of 10 feet long, and exceedingly unwieldy. When I saw them, this afternoon, one was lying down, and could not be induced to rise;—the fatigues of the morning exhibition had been too much for him. The other would take but one step at a time, and then rest for some minutes. They are from the Western part of this State, and are brought here for exhibition at the great State Fair on the 14th Sept. There are also here two oxen, weighing together 6,000 lbs., which are so exactly alike that they cannot be distinguished apart. They are, if the expression may be allowed, one instead of two.)

There is scarcely any talking of politics here, and no appearance whatever of the usual warmth of party feeling. Every one seems to agree that Gen. Taylor is to be the next President, if he chooses, and there appears to be no doubt of his consent, at least. Gov. Marcy, the Secretary of War, is here, attracting no attention whatever, so far as I can see or hear.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—We copied an extract last week from "The Democratic Review,"—when it should have been credited to "Brownson's Quarterly Review." We do not often see the Democratic Review, but met with the extract in an exchange paper, which paper accounts for the error into which it was led, "by the knowledge that Mr. Brownson was long the Editor of that periodical, to which he was likewise the ablest contributor."

Brownson's Quarterly Review is said to be as much Democratic as the other, and is regarded by a large portion of the Democratic party as their organ. Mr. Brownson is a Democrat, and was one of the leaders who placed Mr. Polk in power.

We now make a much fuller extract, (embodying that given in our last,) premising, in the language of the Richmond Whig, that the argument of Mr. Brownson is not that of a "Mexican Whig," but of an "unterrified Democrat;"—"of a man who has contributed powerfully to the success of his party—whose pen has, but too often, been employed to justify the acts of this Administration. Nothing save a full conviction that matters have proceeded to such a pass as to defy the ingenuity of the most skilful apologist, could have extorted from so thorough a friend, such an overwhelming rebuke. Coming from a Whig, it would have been ascribed to political hatred; coming from a friend of the Administration, it can be set down to the account, only, of a thorough conviction of its justice."

From Brownson's Quarterly Review.

"For ourselves, we have regarded the Mexican war from the first, as uncalled for, impolitic and unjust. We have examined the documents published by order of the government; we have read the official defence of the war in the last annual Message of the President to Congress, and with every disposition to find our own government in the right; but we are bound to say, that our original impressions have been strengthened rather than weakened. The President, undoubtedly, makes it clear that we had many just causes of complaint against Mexico, which at the time of their occurrence might have justified reprisals—perhaps even war,—but he cannot plead these in justification of the present war, for they were not the ground on which we professed to engage in it. The official announcement of the President to Congress, was that war already existed between the two republics *by the act of Mexico herself*; and whatever use we may make of old grievances in adjusting the terms of peace, we can make no use of them in defending the war. We can plead in its defence only the fact on which we grounded it, namely, war exists by the act of Mexico herself. But unhappily at the time of the official announcement war *did not exist* between the two republics at all, for neither republic had declared war against the other. There had been a collision of their forces, but this was not war, as the President would probably have conceded, had he known or recollected the distinction between war and hostilities. By placing the war on the ground that it existed by the act of Mexico, and that ground being false, he has left it wholly indefensible, whatever the old grievances we may have to allege against Mexico.

"The act of Mexico in crossing the Rio Grande, and engaging our troops on territory which she had possessed and still claimed as hers, but which we asserted [illegible], by a recent act against which she had protested, became ours,—the act which the President chose to inform Congress and the world was war—may or may not have been a just cause for declaring war against her, but it assuredly was not war itself. We have no intention to justify Mexico. She may have been decidedly in the wrong; she may have had no valid title to the territory of which the President had just taken military occupation; that territory may have been rightfully ours, and it may even have been the duty of the President to occupy and defend it,—but it cannot be denied that she had once possessed it; that it was still a part of one of her states or provinces; that she still claimed it, and had continued to exercise jurisdiction over it, till driven from it by our army of occupation; that she invaded it with an armed force, if invasion it can be called, not as territory belonging to us, but as territory belonging to her; and that she attacked our troops, not for the reason that they were ours, but for the reason as she held,—and she had as good a right to be judge in her own case as we had in ours,—that they were intruders, trespassers on her soil. The motive of her act was not war against the United States, but the expulsion of intruders from her territory.

"No sophistry can make her act war—certainly not without conceding that our act in taking military possession of that territory was also war; and if that was war, then the war, if it existed at all, existed by our act and not by hers, for her act was consequent upon ours. The most that the President was at liberty to say, without condemning his own government, was, that there had been a collision of the forces of the two republics on a territory claimed by each; but this collision he had no right to term war, for every body knows that it takes something more than a collision of their respective forces on a disputed territory to constitute a war between two civilized nations. In no possible point of view was the announcement of the President that war existed between the two republics and existed by the act of Mexico correct. It did not exist at all; or if it did, it existed not by act of Mexico but by our act. In either case the official announcement was false and cannot be defended.

"The President may have been governed by patriotic motives; he may have felt that prompt and energetic action was required; he may have believed that in great emergencies, the chief magistrate of a powerful republic, having to deal with a weak and distracted state, should rise superior to mere technical forms, and niceties of truth and honor; but it strikes us that he would have done better, proved himself even more patriotic, and sufficiently prompt and energetic, if he had confined himself to the ordinary rules of morality, and the well defined principles of international law. By aspiring to rise above these, and to appear original, he has placed his country in a false position, and debarred himself, whatever the just causes of war Mexico may have given us, from pleading one of them in justification of the actual war.

"We must be permitted to regret that he did not reflect beforehand that if he placed the defence of the war on the ground that it already existed, and existed by the act of Mexico herself, and on that ground demanded of Congress the means of prosecuting it, he would, in case that ground proved to be untenable, as he must have known it would, have nothing whatever to allege in its or his own justification. He should have been lawyer enough to have known that he could not plead anew, after having failed on his first issue. It is often hazardous in our pleadings to plead what is not true; and in doing so in the present case, the President has not only offended morality, which he may regard as a small matter, but has even committed a blunder.

"The course the President should have pursued is plain and obvious. On learning the state of things on the frontier, the critical condition of our army of occupation, he should have demanded of Congress the reinforcements and supplies necessary to relieve it, and secure the purpose for which it was avowedly sent to the Rio Grande; and if he believed it proper or necessary, to have in addition laid before Congress a full and truthful statement of our relations with Mexico, including all the unadjusted complaints, past and present, we had against her, accompanied by the recommendation of a declaration of war. He would then have kept within the limits of his duty, proved himself a pure constitutional President, and left the responsibility of war or no war to Congress, the only war making power known to our laws. Congress, after mature deliberation might or might not, have declared war—most likely would not, but whether so or not, the responsibility would have rested with it, and no blame would have attached to the President.

"Unhappily, this course did not occur to the President, or was too plain and simple to meet his approbation. By declaring that the war already existed, and by the act of Mexico herself, the President relieved Congress of the responsibility of the war, by throwing it all on Mexico. But since he cannot fasten it on Mexico,—for war did not already exist, or if so, by our act, and not hers,—it necessarily recoils upon himself, and he must bear the responsibility of doing what the Constitution forbids him to do,—of making war without the intervention of Congress. In effect the act one, he has trampled the Constitution under his feet, set a dangerous precedent, and, by the official publication of a palpable falsehood, sullied the national honor. It is with no pleasure that we speak thus of the chief Magistrate of the Union, for whose elevation to his high and responsible office we ourselves voted. But whatever may be our attachment to party, or the respect we hold to be due from all good citizens to the reigning state, we cannot see the Constitution violated, and the national honor sacrificed, whether by friend or foe, from good motives or bad, without entering a feeble though, be it, our stern and indignant protest."

P. S. Since the above was in type, we see it stated that Mr. Brownson is a "religious enthusiast, in his newborn zeal for Catholicity;" and his views on the subject of the war are represented as "proceeding rather from his overheated imagination, while in his paroxysms of sympathy for Catholic Mexico, than from his cool judgment." While Mr. Brownson was Editor of the Democratic Review, he was orthodox—he was always right; but now that he is Editor of Brownson's Review, some of the party seek to repudiate his views.

We do not deem it necessary to enter into a defence of the position taken by Mr. Brownson—his own arguments, given above, we regard as a defence far better than any we could make.

As to the assertion made by us, that "a time-serving majority endorsed the declaration of the President," we would state, what is a well known fact, that with the resolution sanctioning the war was also coupled a bill of supplies for the army; and the Whigs in Congress were compelled to endorse a declaration they believed to be *false*, or else to refuse by their votes to assist our army in its greatest need. No effort that they could make would induce the majority to change the preamble, or allow a division of the question. And we can with the same propriety charge, that a majority of the Democrats in the Legislature of North Carolina voted for a resolution declaring that the war existed *by the act of the President*, as that it can be charged upon the Whigs in Congress, that they endorsed the declaration, that the war existed *by the act of Mexico*.

Quere: Will the Carolinian be good enough to publish the letter of Gen. Taylor, recommending the removal of the army to the Rio Grande. We must confess our ignorance that we have no recollection of ever having seen it.

The Editor of the Wilmington Journal insists upon it that the Editor of the Observer intended to create the *belief* that Mr. Bryan would get 2000 votes in the District. A week or two ago he charged this as being the belief of the Editor, but now he varies the charge, by gravely asking if the Observer did not "intend to create the "*belief*" that Mr. Bryan would get 2000 votes in the District?" We repeat what we said last week, that the Observer did but express the opinion of its "informants," without expressing either belief or disbelief in the matter. The informants of the Editor were mistaken, as the result has proved. But that is no reason that he should be held responsible for the opinions of others. Many an article is published in a newspaper which an Editor cannot be supposed to believe in himself, but it is given as a matter of news—frequently an expression of others' opinions and belief.

Suppose we charge upon the Wilmington Journal, that its Editor is endeavoring to create the "*belief*" that Neil S. Brown the Whig Governor elect of Tennessee was elected by Democratic votes; that he confesses that his party have been beaten in Tennessee by *ignorant Democrats*.—How far in the wrong would we be? The Editor says he has "*no doubt* that the Whig has been elected through the mistake of some of the Democrats, who wrote the name of Neil instead of Aaron V. Brown, on their tickets."!!! This will do. And "whenever we want some one to make shrewd election" *excuses* "for us, we shall know henceforth where to send."

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—It is at length ascertained that Stanton, Loco, is elected in the Memphis District, by a small majority,—said to be from 30 to 50. His majority two years ago was over 630. The Congressional delegation will therefore stand as before—5 Whigs to 6 Locos.

To the Legislature, the Whigs have elected 13 in the Senate and 41 in the House, and the Locos 12 in the Senate and 34 in the House—giving the Whigs a majority of 8 on joint ballot.

Neil S. Brown (Whig,) is elected Governor by nearly 1000 majority over Aaron V. Brown, Loco, the present incumbent.

MR. CLAY left Baltimore on Thursday last on his return home. He has been sojourning for a few days at Cape May, and while there was waited upon by delegations from New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, inviting him to extend his visit to those places, which invitations he was constrained to decline.

Mr. Clay's reception at Baltimore, and other places that he passed through, was marked by the greatest enthusiasm.—"Henry Clay can have little to long for (says the New York Courier) if a people's love and honor can fill his cup of happiness. What has the nation, the world, to give him equal to the glowing homage which ever burns in the hearts of thousands on thousands of enlightened freemen, and which at the breath of his eloquence leaps into a blaze? What indeed! Wealth! Such treasured memories make wordly wealth seem paltry. Office? the President's chair? What distinction would that yield which he has not already, and what responsibility impose which he has already not more than borne. Who can fail to be touched at Mr. Clay's allusion to the fact that he, a private citizen, without an army, without a navy, without even a constable's staff, was met at every stage of his progress with manifestations of feeling of which a President, a King, an Emperor might be proud! Emperors, Kings and Presidents meet no such manifestation unless they are much more than Emperors, Kings and Presidents. He is but simple Henry Clay without even the meanest office in his gift and without the slightest probability that he ever will have, and hundreds of his intelligent fellow citizens make a pilgrimage to entreat of him to come where hundreds of thousands may vie to do him honor. What is there more glorious than this within the scope of a patriotic statesman's ambition?"

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.—We last week published a very interesting letter from Gen. Taylor. Some of the Locofoco papers are endeavouring to torture its language into a disavowal of his being a whig. The Richmond Whig says in relation to this matter: "The modesty of Gen. Taylor's letter, his disclaimer of knowledge with regard to certain great political questions, and his reiterated assertion that he will be the President of the people and not of a party, seem to have operated very favorably on the spirits of our neighbors of the Enquirer. No doubt it would be very grateful to them to believe that he is out of the question; but we under-estimate their powers of self delusion very much, if they can persuade themselves of the truth of such an improbable possibility. We believe they speak from the bottom of their hearts, when they express the fervent hope that "no one will hereafter call him a Whig," and we are sorry to disappoint such a heartfelt aspiration. But we are compelled to do so notwithstanding; for while we see nothing in that letter to shake our faith, more than there is in any of the others already published, we know, from private sources, which it is impossible to doubt, that he is a Whig and a very thorough one. He has certainly said nothing to the contrary, thus far, in any correspondence we have seen."

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—The Governor of Mississippi has appointed Col. Jefferson Davis U. S. Senator, in place of Senator Speight, dec'd. It is understood that the appointment continues only until an election is made by the Legislature, which meets in January.

The Richmond Times, alluding to the furious assaults which have been made upon the Whigs by the Washington Union, since the result of the recent Elections has been known, uses the following language:—

"With regard to the Union's course in charging the Whigs with a "palpable and practical affiliation" with the Mexicans, had we command of the President's private ear, we would tell him, what is no doubt the truth, that these publications in the Union are doing great harm in encouraging the Mexicans by leading them to expect assistance from the United States from a powerful party here now in the majority. These articles in the Union—the official paper—are no doubt regarded by the Mexicans as faithful representations, and more entitled to belief than any others that reach them. What boots it that some Whig paper may deny the charge of practical affiliation, the giving of "aid and comfort" to the Mexicans? Will not the Mexicans say we have the official announcement of the government organ, that we are sustained by the most numerous party in the United States? Will they not appeal to their guerrillas, and their regulars and their militia, to rally and defend their country for a few days, until the expected forces and supplies from their allies in the United States shall arrive? Certainly; and high hopes will such expectations spread among these generals and others, so dreaded by the Union. In this view—and we ask if it be not a most rational view of the matter—we suggest whether it would not be advisable for Mr. Polk to suspend the publication of the Union until the war is concluded!"

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The ship Shanunga from Boston, on the 9th inst., came in contact with the Swedish bark Iduna, from Hamburg for New York, with 206 persons on board. The Iduna sank in about half an hour, and *one hundred and seventy-two* persons went down in her!

The new ship Mamlouk, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 9th inst., was wrecked on the 15th, and thirty-five steerage passengers and seven of the crew were washed overboard before assistance reached them.

THE CROPS.—The Editor of this paper remarks, in a letter from New York, that never in his life has he seen such luxuriant crops of Corn as are presented this season, not only in North Carolina, but on the whole route from Fayetteville to New York. Breadstuffs will undoubtedly be very cheap for a year to come. Gentlemen from the North Eastern part of the State, from which so much Corn is usually exported, are beginning to inquire anxiously where they will find a market for their surplus grain, those to which they have usually shipped having become exporters instead of importers.

As the Locofoco party claimed the late high prices of Flour and Corn as the result of the Tariff of 1846, and a benefit conferred thereby on the Farmers, what do they think of the low prices—how account for them? "Free Trade" was to open such a market in England for our farmers as was to make them all rich; but now Flour and Corn are about as low in England as they are in our own town. O! course they cannot be shipped.

From a correspondent at Chapel Hill, we learn that Professor Deems has resigned his Professorship at the University of North Carolina, having been appointed to the Chair of Natural Science, at Randolph Macon College, Va. He will leave Chapel Hill in January next.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

We accidentally omitted the 2d District in our Table published last week.

SECOND DISTRICT—*Official.*

	Boyden.	Bogle.	Vogler.
Ashe	305	278	303
Wilkes	405	745	14
Surry	946	477	83
Catawba	235	443	1
Davie	381	229	5
Iredell	826	337	23
Rowan	656	198	175
	3882	3025	606

[COMMUNICATED.]

ORDINATION AT VALLE CRUCIS, ASHE COUNTY, N. C.

On Sunday the 1st ult., Bishop Ives admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons, Mr. Jarvis Buxton, elder son of the Rev'd Jarvis B. Buxton, and Rector of the Bishop's School at Valle Crucis. The Rev. Messrs. Mott, Parker and Prout were present and assisting.

On the same day, seven of the Students were Confirmed; one of them, and at an early hour having been Baptised by Immersion in the River. It was a memorable day, says our correspondent, for this region. A large concourse of the mountaineers was present to witness the solemnities. The Ordination was the first ever held in their midst. Notwithstanding their great number, the strictest order was observed, and a marked attention paid to the Bishop's address. The newly ordained Deacon preached an impressive sermon from Luke, 14th ch., 28th v., and left on the 11th for Rutherfordton and Asheville, the field of labor assigned him.

Old Trap.—That our readers may not make any mistake with reference to this glorious precinct, of that best of Whig Counties, Camden, we would state, (we do it upon the very best authority) that the seeming falling off in its Whig vote, proceeded from no disaffection to the Whig cause or to the Candidate, but to a circumstance beyond the control of any mortal, we mean the immense rain, which for several days previous to our election, entirely deluged the country, rendering it impossible for many to reach the polls. The fame of Old Trap and its 300 majority is coextensive with our country (it has even reached the plains and mountain tops of Mexico) and we feel that it is justly due to our noble Whig bretheren there, that this statement should be made. They are determined to redeem their standing pledge of 300 whenever another opportunity is given them to do so.

Eliz. City Old North State.

Gen. Taylor's Temperance.—Among the events which indicate the progress of temperance, none are more interesting than the influence of its principles over military men. A few years ago, Gen. Taylor made this remark in conversation with a friend:

"In the Florida war I preserved my health solely by temperance. Where the water was very impure, some of the officers and men insisted on the absolute necessity of using ardent spirits with it. But I always observe that they fared the worse for it. As for myself, I would mix the swamp water with coarse meal, so as to clear it from sediment, and content myself with such a beverage."

The *Martinsburg Gazette* contains a long and spirited account of a Fancy Ball which took place at Berkeley Springs (Va.) on the night of the 11th instant. The writer has sketched some of the characters who figured most conspicuously in the ball-room, from which we take the following:

"The hero of the evening, however, was Major Jack Downing. The *Major* had stopped here on his return from Mexico. He wore, during the dance, a remarkably tall cocked hat, with a corresponding plume, and a very long sword. Many persons not acquainted with the Major's phiz mistook him for Gen. Pillow, at which he was very indignant."

Important Fact.—The Natchitoches Chronicle mentions a discovery in relation to the great destroyer of the cotton plant, which it may be well for every man to know and remember. Mr. Gilmore of that parish, planted last spring, within his field of cotton, a piece of indigo. Thinking that it would yield more in indigo than would be necessary to furnish his family, he ploughed a part of it up, and put in cotton. Thus ploughed before it had germinated, he scattered the seed over his cotton land, and many stalks of it grew with the cotton. When the worms began to devour the cotton, he found to his surprise that the stalks near the indigo were untouched by them. They left, or rather kept away from the rows near the indigo patch. The odor from the indigo plant is known to be pungent and disagreeable; this may have repelled the worms, if they have the sense of smell as all sensible worms ought to have.

The Race not for the Swift but the Loving.—It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without her parent's consent; wherefore if one bear an affection for a maid, upon the breaking thereof to her friends, the fashion is that a day is appointed for her friends to behold the two parties run a race together. The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of third part of the race, so that it is impossible, except willing of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid outrun her suitor, the matter is ended, it being penal for the man to renew the mention of marriage. But if the virgin hath an affection for him, though at first running hard, to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atalanta's golden ball to retard her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she come to the mark or end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their own will; and this is the cause that in this country the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love and real unhappiness.—*Fuller's Worthies.*

Fashionable Churches.—In New York a number of Churches belonging to several of the leading denominations are now closed, and will continue so until the 1st of September.

Broken China.—The New Orleans "National" says that an old lady having read something in the newspapers about the English and French breaking up China, sent the following receipt for the benefit of the public:

"To mend broken China, you must put the pieces together carefully, tie them up with a strong, and boil them in water strongly infused with flaxseed."

DIED,

On Moore's Creek, in New Hanover county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN MOORE, eldest daughter of Wm Croom, aged about 30 years, leaving a husband and six small children to mourn her irreparable loss.

At Mr. Jeremiah Hand's residence, in New Hanover county, on the 23d inst., HINTON JAMES, Esq., aged 72 years. Mr. James has filled various stations of trust with fidelity, for many years past, in this community, where his loss will be much regretted, as well as in other parts of the State where he was favorably known.

Wilmington Journal.

In Wadesborough, on the 13th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN JACKSON COVINGTON, in the 26th year of his age.

At the Red Spring, in Robeson county, on the 9th inst., after a few hours of painful illness, Miss ELIZABETH WATSON, youngest daughter of William and Jane McNeill, aged 24 years and 4 days. Thus early have fond parents been deprived of a most dutiful daughter; thus hastily have their *little* family circle been deprived of a most tender and affectionate sister. And if the possession of a gently kind and pious disposition could prolong earthly existence, this amiable young lady would still live. But, alas! the insatiate archer's indiscriminate aim cannot be averted by worth and virtue, and now memory alone retains the recollection of what she was. Many a tear commingles with the earth which conceals the beloved form, and waters the verdure which beautifies the quiet grave, betokening the deep sympathy of numerous sad hearts.

Lord, submissive to thy will,
While journeying here below,
When our days we doth fulfil,
Into thy presence go.

Her soul has now taken its flight
To mansions of glory above,
To mingle with angels of light,
And dwell in the kingdom of love.—*Com.*

Carolinian and Raleigh Star please copy.

In Cheraw, on the 13th inst., MARY ANN, daughter of Dr. M. MacLane, aged 6 years.

In Salisbury, on the 25th inst., Mrs. MARY T. LONG, wife of Richard W. Long, in the 42d year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 27—Steamer Evergreen, with boats B Rush and Nelson in tow, with Goods for J H Hall, Hall & Hall, Cook & Taylor, Hall, Sackett & Co. B Rose & Son, D McNeill, R A Stuart, J M Rose, G W McDonald, E W Wilkings, Gardner & McKethan, H Erambert, J A J Bradford, W C James & Co, E Glover, A P Hurt, P Taylor, J M Beasley, G & H McMillan, J Brown, M N Leary, S Boon, J C Dobbin, D A Ray & Co, F D Breece, Dr B Robinson, C Benbow, H Branson, C T Haigh & Son, S J Hinsdale, J D Starr, R Baldwin, J W Sandford, and Rockfish Co. of this place; and J & W Murphy, Murphy & McCubbin, J Haughton, H A London & Co, J Kirkland, A A Whitteaton, C A Beck, J H Lindsay, J Harper, Brown & Elliott, Cane Creek Co, A H Lindsay, and D Lindsay, of the interior.

August 27 and 29—Steamers Cotton Plant and W B Meares, with goods for sundry merchants in this town, and J McIver, W & G J Allen, J H Enniss, F Fries, Rankin & McLean, D Freeman & Son, Witherspoon & Pritchard, J A Worth, A Cress, J A Witherspoon, Shelly & Field, C Hall, D McDiarmid, J A Bitting, H M Turner, Salisbury Co, G W Brown, M Brown, Sundheimer & Co, Richmond Co, N Gibson, A S McNeill, J W McKay, F Bennett, T & R McDaniel, H Gainey, N G Jones, A McLean, D Cherry, of interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUG 31.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	10½ a 11	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	12	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	55 a 60	Salt, bu.,	69
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 75
Flour,	5¼ a 5½	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	21 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 12. Flour 5¼ to 5½. Corn 55 to 60. Bacon 10½ to 11. Wheat 85 to 90.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon has advanced and is selling at 10½ to 11. Lard 12 cts. Corn 62½ to 70. Turpentine, Yellow 2 70, Virgin $3. Spirits 36 cts. Tar 1 85. River Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 00 to 8 50, (some sales as high as 9 50.) Wide 5 00, Scantling 4 00. Timber—Mill 4 75 to 7 25, Shipping 9 00 to 10 00.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11½. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Corn 50. Bacon 9 to 10.

At New York, the advices by the Cambria produced very little decline in breadstuffs. Upland Cotton is selling at 11 to 13½ according to quality.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

August 31, 1847. 78-3m

P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

☞ Carolinian 3 mo.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by Hector McNeill, in favor of Mr. Lamb, for One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, as one hundred of the same have been paid, as I can prove. Since the payment of the money, said Lamb has tried to trade said note.

HECTOR McNEILL.

August 30, 1847. 1w

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO. Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted.)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

August 30, 1847. 78tf

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston Mercantile Journal (March 1846,) and we hope if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will speedily avail themselves of it:

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. The fact, several years since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally recognised, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections, and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most other, we had almost said, all other classes of diseases.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Commissioned Officers 34th Regiment North Carolina Militia,

ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at Silas Douglas's, on Tuesday, 7th September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for Drill, &c.

By order of Col. Commanding.

HECTOR McNEILL, Adj't.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

To be drawn in September, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 56, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, September 11, 1847.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 66.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30 000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,080, 1 of 2 000, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 15 of 400, 20 of 250, 25 of 200, 30 of 150, 180 of 100, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	22 Wholes,		$100 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	25 00

[illegible]

4 prizes of $10,000 are $40,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 58, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, September 18, 1847.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10 000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10 000, 1 of 5,293, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, 149 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificate of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	20 00

40,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 60, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, September 25, 1847.

☞ Lowest Three Number Prize $500!!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 6 000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,243, 3 Prizes of 2 000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of 500, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

August 19, 1847. 77-tdpd

MINIATURE PAINTING, BY MRS. DOVE,

Corner Gillespie and Russell streets, the residence of her brother.

☞ Prices range from $10 to $20, according to size and beauty of finish. 76-3wi

NEW BOOKS.

TUPPER'S Crock of Gold, 40 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Alison's Miscellanies, 1 50; Next of Kin, 15; Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies, $1; Coleridge's Letters, Conversations, &c. 25; Jane Taylor's Poems, 50; Juvenile Budget, 50; Mechanic's Own Book, 90; Great Events, 80; Fireside Friend, 80; Scenes in Nature, 50; Life of Christ, 80; Practical Education, 1 00; Book of the Feet, 50.

April 20. E. J. HALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz:

Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira, and Maricaibo Coffee; cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms, painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Seives; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard best quality; Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Tacks; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Forks; Spades and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky pat. Axes; Coffee Mills; corn and mowing Scythes; handsaws and drawing Knives; trace and halter Chains; claw Hammers and Hatchets; cast, blistered, and German Steel; English and Swedish Iron; Shovel Moulds; pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; pad, rim, stock, trunk, and till Locks; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Laudanum; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; Ink; hollow Ware; Crockery, suited to the country merchant trade; Glassware; Blacksmith's Tools in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, very cheap; Champagne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland Gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted *unadulterated*.

The above, with numerous articles not named, will be sold as low as can be found at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO
Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 60-tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 58tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD.

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do No. 2 MACKEREL.
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 58tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. 37tf

GREAT

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by [illegible] Waddell, Jr. of this place.

T. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE

SUMMER CLOTHING.

A NEW SUPPLY received this day. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
July 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y.
For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

To Engineers and Surveyors.

FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, a Surveyor's Compass and Chain. Apply to
June 22, 1847. E. J. HALE.

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

A VERY superior article. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 28. 69tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of
J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

MERCHANTS

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water.* They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

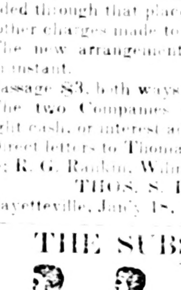
Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

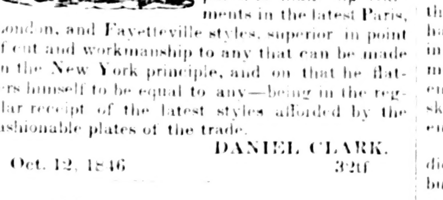
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct 19, 1846 33tf

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of Negroes Jim and his wife Rose, to me, or for their confinement in Jail. Jim is about 6 feet high, bow legged, and stoops when walking. Rose is 4½ feet high, stout built, and moves quick—about 55 or 60 years old. She has been gone some three months; supposed to range between W. H. Hardin's country place and Rockfish. Jim is well known at Rockfish and this place as a sawyer.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of H. Campbell.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1847. 63tf

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200 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp.

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 60tf

Received pr. Steamer Evergreen,

5 BBLS CRUSHED SUGAR,
1 qr. cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto fine Pouchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in qt. and pt. bottles,
3 bags Pepper.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
June 1, 1847. 66-tf

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Sealet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.
Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer*

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail.
10,000 lbs. BACON. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 12, 1847. 74tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Var-nish, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

CHEAP copy of Headley's Sacred Mountains, $1 25, half price. Peter Parley's Pictorial History of the United States, with Questions in the book, 75. Do. of England, 75. Do. of France 75. Adventures of Capt. John Smith, Founder of the Colony of Virginia, 50. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25. The Way to Live Well, and to be Well while we Live, a new Cookery Book, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, 50. Voice of Flowers, by Mrs. Sigourney, 37. The Weeping Willow, by the same, 37. Received by
E. J. HALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pep-per, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

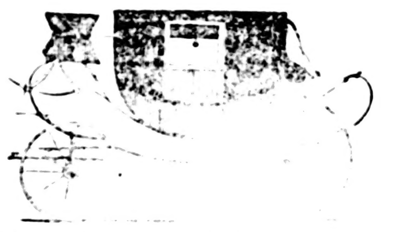
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1, 1847.

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

Washington and his Generals—complete.

VOL. 2 of this popular work of Headly, just received, for sale separately or with the 1st volume.

Also, Headly's Napoleon and his Marshals.

Taylor and his Generals.

Just received, Lives of Gen. Taylor and the Generals engaged in the Mexican War. Price 25 cents.

Also, a cheap Life of Taylor, pages. Price 15 cents.

Also, Pictorial Life of Gen. Scott. Price 25 cts.

Also, St. Giles and St. James, by Douglas Jerrold, 40 cents. Count of Monte Christo, $1.—Scourge of the Ocean, 25. Prairie Bird, 25. Young Lady's Friend, 90. Thornton's Prayers, 80. Alexander's Bible Dictionary, $1. American Veterinarian, 60. English Churchwomen of the 17th Century, 60. Typee, $1. Medical Books, School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.
July 5.

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drilling; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleh'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk, ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to
W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market. JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov 2, 1846. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantuamaking and Millinary, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. 60-tf

F. T. WARD

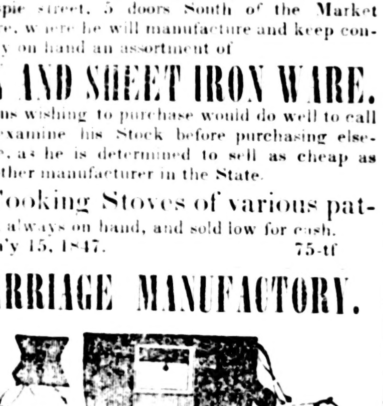
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various pat-terns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon; or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Flora's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received.
May 17. E. J. HALE.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 22, 1847. 69-4m

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

GREAT MAIL LINE TO THE NORTH,

Via Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington City.

TRAVELLERS going North, are hereby informed that the above Line is *the only daily line, the most expeditious line, and the only certain line.*

Passengers leaving Petersburg by this line, daily at 5½ A. M., arrive at Baltimore to tea, at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and at New York by 12 A. M. the next day, being a business day, *and sometimes two days, in advance* of Travellers by the River and Bay Boats, and are, moreover, exempt from all risks of sea sickness and storms, as by the James River and Bay Line.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

From Petersburg to Baltimore,		$7 50
"	Baltimore to Philadelphia,	3 00
"	Philadelphia to New York by the early morning line,	3 00

In addition to the above line, the Companies on the Great Mail route have, on *Mondays and Thursdays*, a second most delightful line, *by way of Acquia Creek and mouth of Potomac.*

Passengers by this last line, go by the Great Mail line as far as Acquia Creek, where they take the swift and beautiful Steamer *Powhatan*, Capt. C. W. Gunnell, (which leaves Acquia Creek immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Richmond,) and reach Baltimore some hours in advance of Passengers by the James River and Bay Line, *and at the same expense.* Passengers by this last line, equally avoid the dangers of sea sickness and the uncertainty of the wide and rough portion of the Bay, between Old Point Comfort and the mouth of Potomac, and make the trip between Acquia Creek and Baltimore in a *splendid Steam Boat unsurpassed in strength, beauty or comfort.*

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company in Petersburg, or of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, in Richmond, to the Ticket Agent.

Richmond, Va., July 1, 1847. 71-3m

J. N. BAIRD.

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

June 26, 1847. 69-tf

Cape Fear Lands for Sale.

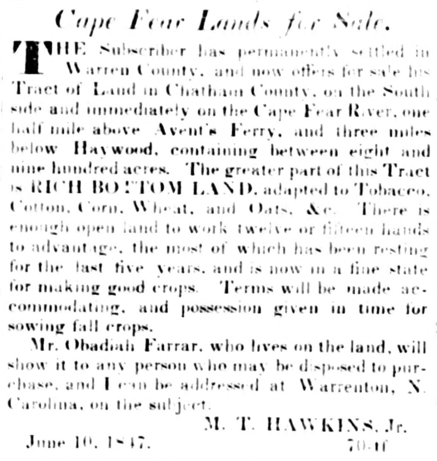
THE Subscriber has permanently settled in Warren County, and now offers for sale his Tract of Land in Chatham County, on the South side and immediately on the Cape Fear River, one half mile above Avent's Ferry, and three miles below Haywood, containing between eight and nine hundred acres. The greater part of this Tract is RICH BOTTOM LAND, adapted to Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats, &c. There is enough open land to work twelve or fifteen hands to advantage, the most of which has been resting for the last five years, and is now in a fine state for making good crops. Terms will be made accommodating, and possession given in time for sowing fall crops.

Mr. Obadiah Farrar, who lives on the land, will show it to any person who may be disposed to purchase, and I can be addressed at Warrenton, N. Carolina, on the subject.

M. T. HAWKINS, Jr.
June 10, 1847. 70-tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.
May 27, 1846. 36tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring [illegible] Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Col'd [illegible] &c. &c., and is prepared to execute [illegible] kinds of Millinery. Orders from the co[illegible] meet with prompt attention. Straw [illegible] bleached and altered to the present fas[illegible]

Latest Spring and Summer fashions [illegible] ceived.
March 22, 1847.

LIVERY STABLE

D. G Humphrey

HAS [illegible] Livery [illegible] where he [illegible] good horses [illegible] Buggies &c. [illegible] He is [illegible] to any point within the State [illegible] pleasure parties with excursions.

His terms are CASH [illegible] ages or injuries done to horses [illegible] paid by the person to whom [illegible]
May 22, 1847.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans [illegible]
MALLETT & [illegible]
April 20.

DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE

Universal Pills,

Are a Strengthening, [illegible] fying Pills.

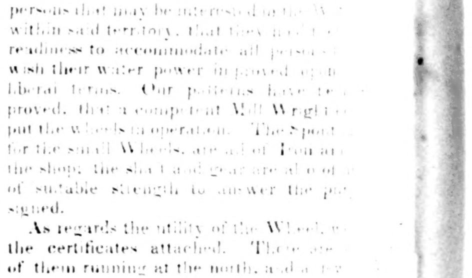
THESE Pills have [illegible]

[illegible]

HEADACHE—SICK AND [illegible]

[illegible]

S. J. HINSDALE [illegible]
April 12, 1847.



HOWD'S

UNITED STATES

PATENT WATER W[illegible]

THE subscribers having purchased [illegible] United States Water Wheel Co[illegible] exclusive right of making, vending [illegible] B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron [illegible] Wheel, in that portion of Virginia [illegible] the James River, and [illegible] North Carolina—This, therefore, is to [illegible] persons that may be interested in the W[illegible] within said territory, that they [illegible] readiness to accommodate all persons [illegible] wish their water power improved [illegible] liberal terms. Our patterns have [illegible] proved, that a competent Mill Wright [illegible] put the wheels in operation. The Spouts [illegible] for the small Wheels, are all of Iron and [illegible] the shop; the shaft and gear are also of [illegible] of suitable strength to answer the pur[illegible] signed.

As regards the utility of the Wheel, [illegible] the certificates attached. There are [illegible] of them running at the north, and a few [illegible] ginia. Some of the Virginia certificates [illegible] attached—the northern will be sent to [illegible] that may wish to see them. These W[illegible] displaced all other wheels known to [illegible]

IRA STANBROUGH, who [illegible] for the last seven years in putting [illegible] competent to undertake the most [illegible]

The price of the above named Wh[illegible] reduced about one-third since [illegible] subscribers, and we feel confident that we [illegible] able to give satisfaction to all that [illegible]

For further particulars, address either [illegible] scribers, at Petersburg, Va., or Mr. A. [illegible] our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., who w[illegible] all orders with despatch.

URIAH WELLS.
IRA STANBRO[illegible]
May 20, 1847.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New Y[illegible] has put in operation for the Battersea M[illegible] turing Company in this place, one of H[illegible] Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, w[illegible] inch buckets, under the following circums[illegible] The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and [illegible] Spindles, 90 Looms and all necessary prep[illegible] which have been driven by two Breast W[illegible] each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under [illegible] and fall of about 11 feet, but the location [illegible] subject to back water, these wheels did not [illegible] to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having gr[illegible] fidence in his Wheel, not only that it w[illegible] viate the difficulty with back water, b[illegible] willing to guarantee that it would driv[illegible] machinery and save one-third the water [illegible] and having executed to the company a [illegible] $2,000 for that purpose, it was determ[illegible] him make the trial, which I am happy to [illegible] resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has [illegible] and fully fulfilled his contract, and I w[illegible] commend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the co[illegible]
Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

PETERSBURG, Oct 18[illegible]

This certifies that the Howd Wheel I [illegible] my mill eighteen months since, that grou[illegible] trial, 20 bushels of corn per hour, has worked [illegible] well and convinced me so fully that it is the [illegible] wheel driven by the force of water, that I [illegible] determined to put up another the present [illegible]

WILLIAM MURRAY.

SHADWELL MILLS, Albemarle co., Va.
March 15, 18[illegible]

This is to certify that I have had put [illegible] cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, [illegible] 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one set [illegible] woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's P[illegible] Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 [illegible] bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said w[illegible] has been in operation about six months, and [illegible] the improvement so far made, I regard it a v[illegible] ble acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

The subscriber has also a very large M[illegible] Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily [illegible] hands and is well prepared to execute, to [illegible] kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, [illegible] Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, [illegible]

URIAH WELLS